

# THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME XXXVII

NO. 21

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 9, 1944

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR

## Hall Again Hits Crops In District

After a hot sultry day Sunday a hail storm developed in the evening. Coming from the west it swept eastward on a front of from two to four miles wide and pounded magnificent crops to the ground. Some report hailstones as large as golf balls and after the storm passed whole fields were white with hail to the depth of several inches. In areas where the hail was light some propose to cut what crop is standing for feed. It is also hoped that a lot of the winter crops will recover to some extent so that it can also be used for stock feed.

With the extensive damage done to crops it is not likely there will be much of a demand for harvest help in this area.

The town was just on the outskirts of the storm consequently very little hail fell in town.

The storm seemed to split west of town and one section travelled south and caused extensive damage to crops south of the river.

## CAPT. F. W. HUTTON KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN FRANCE

Word was received Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Beach that their son-in-law, Capt. Floyd W. Hutton, had been killed in action in Normandy. Capt. Hutton was known to many in Gleichen had been overseas for the past three years. His profession here was a lawyer and prior to his enlistment was on the legal staff of the McColl-Fontaine Oil Co. He was married to Miss K. Beach in the latter part of 1939. For the past several years Mrs. Hutton has been residing in Ottawa and on Sunday evening Mr. Beach left for the eastern city to visit her daughter.

### BREAD IS NOT ENOUGH

Farmers of Canada have good cause to feel satisfied with their war effort thus far. Many have bravely withstood chores to sons who have dropped their shoulders on the farm for the bigger chore of fighting on foreign soil. Most have speeded up their work at home to produce a record breaking output of farm produce to meet the needs of war.

At first glance that seems enough to ask any Canadian citizen. But it isn't. While a large majority of farmers has been buying Victory Bonds to the very limit of their means, there are indications that an appreciable number have not bought all they could and that a sprinkling of citizens in the rural areas have yet to buy their first Victory Bond. Fast rising savings deposits in certain rural areas and reports from the Victory Loan Field Organization seem to substantiate this statement.

What the majority of the farmers overlooked is the fact that Canada's sons in uniform cannot fight on bread alone. They need iron rationed—in abundance. And from iron rationed—the bombs and shells and bullets—are produced from the production of Victory Loan sales.

Someone has said that one of the reasons why a number of Canadian farmers has seemed to prefer to keep their money in the bank, or at least have it in the bank, is that they have arisen from a wrong impression about the negotiability of a bond. As a matter of fact the farmer who has all his money invested in Victory Bonds is just as able to meet an emergency as his fellow farmer who holds onto the cash. The Victory Bond owner can borrow on his bonds at the bank in five minutes, or if forced by circumstances to sell his bonds at the bank he can do so in about the same time as it would take him to make a withdrawal from his savings account.

The situation in connection with land surplus has been relieved in part by shipment of nearly an million pounds to Russia since April first under mutual aid; also to the United Kingdom and elsewhere. There was a sixty percent increase in hops marketed in the first six months of 1944, a total of 5,250,000.



GEORGE E. BELL

Will represent the Gleichen Constituency at Edmonton for the next four years.

## News Items of Local Interest

The 22nd Battery pulled out Sunday for Camp Sarcee.

Davey McLean is sporting a new car these days.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown were in Banff over the weekend.

Tom James, R.C.A.F. is home on a ten day leave from his station in Saskatchewan.

Lac B. Burns is stationed in Winnipeg is spending his furlough here with relatives.

Miss M. Jones of Calgary is at present visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones.

All the political meetings held by the three candidates in Gleichen during the latter part of last week were very well attended and all were given a good hearing.

Miss R. James who is training as nurse in the General Hospital in Calgary is spending a three weeks holiday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. James.

Miss B. McQueen who is training in the Medicine Hat hospital is home for her holidays. Her many young friends are glad to see her once more.

There was a record breaking crowd at the swimming pools at the river Sunday. Many of the visitors came from as far away as Stander. The swimming pool was just a little too warm for most of the bathers who adjourned to the river where a small island separates part of the water from the main river and makes an almost ideal bathing place.

With combines and other harvesting machinery moving back and forth through town the place has taken on a little more lively appearance. A number of combines have been received by the local dealers and are sold even though some were to go to those hauled out. Those hauled out simply cancelled the order and many other buyers appeared on short order to snap up the combines.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay have returned from a two weeks holiday at Waterton Lakes. Mr. Ramsay was on his job with the Shogrey Store bright and early Monday morning and stated he had had a swell time at the lake which he must have had judging by the broad smile he has been sporting since his return. He did not do any fishing—so he has no fish stories.

Until November 15 farmers may use their trucks to transport harvest help, and a general permit has been laid for the harvest season except farm truck owners from the ban of carrying passengers except in the case of a vehicle operated for transporting goods. It does not, however, exempt one from provincial or municipal regulations.

Highway regulations of the 35-mile travel limit on trucks transporting farm goods. Special provisions are, of course, in effect allowing the conveying of persons to and from church or religious ceremonies or for medical assistance.

Mrs. Gutrahn has received a letter from her son Johnnie written since he was wounded in the hip and was doing well also the attention he was receiving in the hospital was all that one could desire and could not be improved on.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Hunter, former residents of Gleichen but now residing in Wetaskiwin, are spending a few days in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilton. Since arriving in town Herb has been hard at work helping the boys mix cement for the swimming pool. He says that job is just in his line although a little hard on the back.

Acresage seeded to wheat in Canada's three prairie provinces in 1944, amounting to 29,662,500 shows an increase over 1943 by 37.8 percent, the June survey shows. The increase, however, is at the expense of feed grain crops, flaxseed and sunflower. Low. Area seeded is 10,446,000 acres down 11.4 percent, barley is decreased by 14.3 percent, winter wheat shows a decrease of 18 percent. Summer fallow was 1,210,000 acres less than in 1943.

### WE WANT THE NAMES

This is the holiday season when many people of this district are entertaining company or are away on holidays. These little items of social movement are generally interesting to readers and help to give difficult to secure the information unless The Call has co-operation from friends and subscribers.

In order to find out who is visiting whom in the town and district, it would be necessary to make a house-to-house canvass—which would mean a full time job in itself. It must be obvious to all readers that we are dependent for these little local and the people visit whom we may happen to come in contact in the course of the week, on the street or in the course of business. Otherwise, people may come or go without our knowledge. Yet there is no news feature which we are so anxious to cover. We like to give a little word picture of the people who come from all parts of the continent to visit here and of our own people circulating elsewhere.

Everyone can help us make this news fuller and more representative by dropping a line or phoning us with the names. Won't you help us in this way? We will be glad to have amusement or chuckle out of being recorded in the local paper. We want the names. Won't you help us?

A few people take pleasure in criticizing the paper

because one name appears and another is left out. Surely they can be fair enough to realize that any omission is unintentional, the result of lack of information. How much kinder it would be if these critics made a little effort to prevent omissions or remedy omissions, by giving us a ring. It would certainly show a friendly spirit, and make everyone happier.

On the other hand there are a few good friends who are a comfort and a joy. They call us up or drop us a note if they or the neighbors are having visitors. They give us a little idea of how the visitors are enjoying their visit. They are not one bit more anxious for "publicity" than anyone else, but they are friendly. They know we want the news and are unlikely to get it without their help.

### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Sunday August 13.  
Holy Communion 11 a.m.  
Rev. A. Ford, B.A., Incumbent.

### THE HOME LIFE OF A FISH

I had twelve bottles of whisky in my cellar and my wife told me to empty the contents of each and every bottle down the sink so I said I would proceed with the unpleasant task.

I withdrew the cork from the first bottle and poured the contents down the sink with the exception of one glass, which I drank. I extracted the cork from the second bottle and did likewise with the exception of one glass, which I drank. I then withdrew the cork from the third bottle and emptied the good old booze down the sink, except a glass which I devoured. I pulled the cork from the fourth sink and poured the contents down the glass which I drank.

I pulled the bottle from the cork of the next and drank one sink out of it and then threw the rest down the glass. I pulled the sink out of the next glass and poured the cork down the glass. I pulled the cork from the next and poured the sink down the bottle and drank the glass. Then I corked the sink with the glass, bottled the drink and drank the pour.

When I had everything emptied, I steadied the house with one hand and emptied the bottle and cork and glass with the other which were twenty nine. To be sure, I counted

them again when they came by, and I had seventy four, and as the house came by I counted them again, and finally I had all the houses and bottles and corks and glasses counted except one house and one bottle, which I drank.

### WITH THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER MEN OVERSEAS

By R. P. McLean  
The people of Britain are not forgetting that for the second time in two decades they are fighting a terrible war to stop the German people from enslaving the world. They are not forgetting the attempt of the German people to absorb the people of Europe and they are not forgetting the air raids to which they were subjected in 1940.

Remembering these things it is not unnatural that they should have some very definite views as to what should happen to Germany in the postwar period.

I found few people taking a mild and conciliatory view of the situation. Some people to whom I talked, took a definite and strong view. Their attitude was that never again should Germany be permitted to attain a position from which she could disrupt the peace of the world.

The British people are tired of stumbling around in the blackout and after five winters who can blame them? They have seen their churches bombed; their homes devastated; their business and trade wrecked; the women have been forced to jobs they never did before; they have been separated for long years from their children and their children; they have seen their babies lying in the streets mutilated by bomb fragments.

Who would wonder if the British people are bitter and are determined that it will not happen again; that in another score of years the German people will not be able to lift the horrors of war to a peace-loving people?

The British people are determined that after this way Germany will not be able to menace the peace of the world again. They are determined that not a plane or a gun shall be made in Germany. Industrially they say, Germany must be allowed to develop, but the manufacturing of

### RESULTS OF VOTES CAST IN GLEICHEN CONSTITUENCY

GEO. E. BELL, S.C.  
J. C. HENDRICKS, C.M.P.  
J. J. McKINNON, I.O.C.

Vol	80	009	Ind.
Freshfield	45	58	81
Irishana	58	79	81
Peterson	37	51	8
Rockyford	73	48	03
Redlands	29	24	7
Long Beach	45	31	6
Lawson	12	20	8
Sein Lake	24	9	2
Atlas	16	15	0
Bussard	45	31	10
Chancellor	51	20	10
Standard	100	44	06
Tudor	28	21	7
Nightingale	49	41	32
Ardena	34	17	25
Chandis	51	67	16
Daltry	53	41	17
Chasternere	45	24	60
Langdon	57	42	46
Strathmore	74	38	106
Shepard	102	43	81
Dalmead	27	19	83
Canby	83	56	35
Gleichen	24	19	86
Namaka	61	7	82
Gleichen	302	13	82
England	28	13	50
Ouelletville	52	3	10
Cluny	93	21	77
Maquoket	13	16	16
Crowfoot	27	8	10
Basano	135	28	86
C.X.	20	16	8
Evendie	6	9	7

the munitions of war must be definitely out of that country. Not a plane or a gun must be made there.

They think too, that an educational program must be undertaken among the German people. That they must be taught the democratic way of life and that steps must be taken to ensure that the coming generations of Germany are brought up in the Nazi school. They recognize that it will be difficult to eradicate the Nazi philosophy from among those Germans who have been brought up in it from their childhood, but they believe that the future generations should be educated in a different school.

They think, too, that at the conclusion of the war (Continued on another page)



**HISTORIC Windsor Station in Montreal**, nerve center of the vast Canadian Pacific Railway system, is much more these wartime days than merely a place to get on or get off trains. Under the impetus of war and in keeping with C.P.R. traditions of service, many new features for the use of the general public have been added. Not the least can be viewed in the flag-bedecked Concourse, where four huge wall maps have been hung. The Italian Theatre, the Italian Front, the fighting in France and the Russian Front. Each day brightly colored thumbtacks are re-arranged to show the very latest gains as announced by the army headquarters in each theatre of war. Not only the travelling public, but many hundreds of Montrealers take advantage of this service by means of which they can secure a vivid, up-to-the-minute picture of all the world's battlefronts. The Concourse itself is decorated with the flags of the United Nations, each one named. Over 2,500 officers and employees of the C.P.R. are stationed in Windsor Station, which first opened its doors in 1889. Each day between six and eight thousand telephone calls are made over the company's switchboard there, as well as many long distance business calls over the company's own wires which stretch from Halifax to Vancouver. Soldiers and queuing ladies, diplomats, dockworkers, immigrants seeking a new life of freedom. Young Canadians starting for the far corners of the earth—all these have passed through Windsor Station's lively portals not only during this war, but in the days of other wars and the years of peace between. Windsor Station is a worthy monument to the world's greatest travel system and the country it so faithfully serves.

**More men smoke Picobac than any other Pipe Tobacco in Canada**

**Colonial Progress**

FOR ALMOST FIVE YEARS the greater part of the resources of the British Empire have been required for purposes of war. This has been regarded as a regrettable necessity by the people of the Empire for with them, as with the people of all enlightened nations, the urge towards construction and social progress is strong. This is clearly shown by the fact that even while putting their maximum effort into the prosecution of the war, they have at the same time been laying carefully thought out plans for post-war reconstruction. Because of the war, many projects for social improvements have had to be postponed but it is encouraging to learn that in spite of this, the British government has been able to successfully carry on what has been called "a fight for colonial progress". Under the terms of the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, an earnest effort is being made to raise the standard of living and improve the status of the colonies in Africa, the West Indies and the Far East.

The greatest enemies of colonial progress are said to be disease, ignorance and poverty. Of these, disease is considered to be the most detrimental, and great efforts have been made by the British government to improve the health standards in colonial territories. To accomplish this, modern hospitals have been established in populated areas, while "health clinics" have been organized in remote districts. Much of the difficulty in connection with public health lies in the general lack of knowledge regarding preventative measures against tropical diseases, and as a result efforts have been made to familiarize the people with this subject, and to educate them in modern methods of building, food conservation and the safe guarding of drinking water.

The chief industry in most of the colonies is agriculture, and arrangements have been made to acquaint the farmers with the most modern methods of cultivation, as well as to assist them with local problems such as insects, soil erosion and labour difficulties. In the realm of education, a drive has been made against ignorance and illiteracy. New schools are being built, teacher training facilities extended and a system for adult education has been established. A recent article published by the British Ministry of Information says in this connection: "It is the object of the British people to assist the people of the colonies to achieve the highest possible standard of living, combined with as much self-government as they are ready for, with the object that in time the trusteeship should develop into a full partnership within the Empire."

### Will Be Needed

Canadian Products Will Likely Save Many Lives in Europe

"If we get a great crop and if we get it successfully into the barge and bin it will probably prove the most valuable crop in our history—not so much because prices are good, but because a starving world needs it, and we should be glad to export it, even if we are not paid for it. The food growing in our soil and if nature completes this growth Canada will not need the proceeds to finance the war."—Vancouver Sun.

### Voluntary Donors

Canadians in Britain Give Blood For Forces in Normandy

Twenty Red Cross workers, working in London as a mobile team, obtained 2,512 bottles of blood for the forces in Normandy. It was obtained from voluntary donors, all of whom were men and women from the Canadian forces in Britain. Four sergeants gave their blood one morning, and the rest of the team gave their own blood and returned on their own accord in the evening to act as orderlies.

**NOTHING LIKE HONESTY**

—and a recovery, improved housing and welfare conditions, equal pay for equal work, higher standards for the national welfare program. The former service men in new industries, and old-age pensions at 60 years.

**TWO SUGGESTIVE**

Immediately after announcing the assassination attempt against Hitler, the German radio substituted music for its next scheduled program. The cancelled program was a lecture entitled "Extermination of Rats".

**WHY HAVE SORE FEET?**

**MINARD'S LINIMENT**

Just rub in

**NAZI PRISONERS**

One of a batch of Nazis in a Michigan hospital objected to the ward in which he was taken and demanded to be moved to German-occupied England. Another who was being given an anaesthetic was told to start counting. He got to nine and as his voice faded said, "Hell, Hitler!"

Clocks are seldom given as wedding presents in China, where they are considered bad omens. 2079

### Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—How long are canned sugar raisins and must be cashed in at a time?

A.—Canning sugar coupons are valid until declared invalid. Consumers will be notified well in advance of the date. It certainly will not be until all fresh fruits are off the market. Canning sugar coupons may be cashed in on one at a time, in whatever quantity suits your requirements.

Q.—Is it possible for my children to get their shoes fully soled now?

A.—Yes, shoes up to repair shops may now place full leather soles on children's shoes up to size three. Previous to this repair shops were only allowed to place half soles on shoes. Leathers' boots may also be fully soled.

Q.—I am a farmer's wife and have several customers in town who purchase butter from me. Must I collect their butter coupons?

A.—Yes, it is necessary for you to collect the butter coupons and then turn them over to your local ration board. Some people have been destroying the coupons which they have collected for their butter. If your customers, but this should not be done. Coupons will be turned over to the local ration board.

Q.—If I do not wish to make use of my canning sugar coupons, may I exchange them for preserves coupons?

A.—Yes, you may exchange your canning sugar coupons for preserves coupons at your local ration board. One preserves coupon will be given for each canning sugar coupon.

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumer's Guide to War-Time Buying" to the book in which you keep track of your rationing prices and rationing coupons. Write to the nearest War-Time Price and Rationing Board office in your province.

### A Greek Lidice

Village Wiped Out In Reprisal For Hitler's Murder

In the shadow of Mount Paranaeus, from whose summit Apollo and the Muses made their contribution to civilization, there existed until very recently the village of Dastomo. It had enjoyed its hour of fame, more than a century ago, when the intrepid George Karakostas won a naval victory there during the Greek war of independence. It had survived its hour of defeat, when the German avalanche rolled down from the north.

Early in June thirty Germans were killed near Dastomo in a clash with partisans of the Hellenic Liberation Front. The next day the town was surrounded by Nazi Elite Guards. With systematic thoroughness, the entire population of 1,000 was herded into the village square. When the Red Cross got there several days later, they found only skeletons and a few half-living children roaming in the woods.

The Germans themselves through their puppets in Athens vouch for the fact that the village of Dastomo was destroyed on the second anniversary of the massacre at Lidice. At that time the village was destroyed by the Luftwaffe. Reinhard Heydrich, no murdering "protector" of Bohemia-Moravia, was assassinated, furnished a pretext for the mass murder of innocent people. This time the women and children were not sent away but slaughtered with the men. It was intended as a lesson to the Greeks of the futility of their struggle. It served instead as a lesson for all who are still learning, painfully and incredulously, the full meaning of Nazi barbarity. Like the assassin who shot Hitler, it will be taken to heart.—New York Times.

### Epic Flight

One Engine Carries A Canadian In Mosquito Over 700-Mile Jungle

—and a recovery, improved housing and welfare conditions, equal pay for equal work, higher standards for the national welfare program. The former service men in new industries, and old-age pensions at 60 years.

The cooling system of the port engine failed and Winship cut it off, losing 6,000 feet of altitude while preparing for one-engine flying. He kept the remaining altitude by jettisoning 100 gallons of precious fuel.

Winship trained at High River, Alta., and Dauphin, Man. He was accompanied on the flight by R.A.F. PO, Peter Haines of London.

### Floating Kitchens

Among the many types of British landing craft are certain barges fitted out as floating kitchens. Known as L.B.K.s, they are ships specially designed for this operation, and provide hot meals for the crews of the smaller landing craft.—Journal of Commerce (London)

### Registered Cattle Sale

Malcolm McGregor, of Brandon, Sold 81 Head At Good Prices

A successful auction sale of Registered Polled Angus cattle, was held by Mr. Malcolm McGregor, of the Exhibition grounds at Brandon, Man. There were 81 head of cattle sold at an average price of \$286.48. These consisted of 10 bulls at an average price of \$218.00, and 71 females, averaging \$307.50. The price paid for the top bull, Unity Prince No. 187, 105744, was \$510.00. The price paid for the top female, Domino Lassie 9th, 102424, was \$700.00. Treffry Bros., of Portage la Prairie, Man., were the purchasers of the top bull. Howard Stephens, of Wawanesa, Man., purchased the top price female. The weather conditions on the day of the sale were excellent, and about 300 people were in attendance.

John Mason Friday, of Hawley, Minn., U.S.A., purchased ten head at \$2,885.00, the top price being \$400.00. L. W. Babcock, of Wallaceburg, Ont., purchased eight lots at \$270.00, the top price being \$350.00. Ray Emmett, of Calvin, North Dakota, secured seven lots at \$2,850.00, top price being \$500.00. Dr. J. E. Berg, of Washburn, North Dakota, bought four lots at \$1,300, paying the price of the country. E. M. Tondel, Alberta, bought three lots at \$860.00, top price being \$450. One bull went to D. I. Cobb, of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

The general average price was very satisfactory. The demand for cows was poor, but the price for strong demand for females. More cattle could have been sold at satisfactory prices.

### Good Scout

This Boy's Mother Showed The Qualities Necessary

Three Boy Scouts left their homes at Racinus Marsh, Victoria, for a hike.

Everything about them was spick and span. Even the tomahawk, which one carried strapped to his back, was spick and span. The boy sharpened to a razor edge by his father.

His mother stood, smiling, at the gate. The son stepped to the hen, kissed her, turned away smartly and marched off with his companions.

The boy did not see his mother's lips twitching as she watched him stride away. She said nothing. She, too, went by a good scout.

After the three figures had passed out of sight mother went to a doctor, who stitched a gash in her hand which her son's swinging tomahawk had made as he turned away.—Australian News-Letter.

### GEMS OF THOUGHT

#### MORAL STRENGTH

From lack of moral strength empires fall. Right alone is the permanent, right alone is the strong. —Mary Baker Eddy.

All the strength and force of man comes from his faith in things unseen. He who believes in nothing, he who doubts is weak.—James Freeman Clarke.

The men who succeed best in public life are those who take the risk of standing by their own convictions. —J. A. Garfield.

Once a man and nation comes to the moment to decide, in the strife of Truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side, it is forever decided. —James Russell Lowell.

Today's greatest danger may be blessing in disguise if we meet it with intelligence and conviction.—Roy L. Smith.

I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

### DOGS SERVE IN ARMY

There are 7,000 dogs serving in the British Army. It takes 60 days to train a dog in Canada's Women's Army Corps. He is "Peter", a leopard whose skin is now touring the Dominion with the C.W.A.C. Military Band. Donated by the citizens of Peterborough, Ont., "Peter" lives up to the best military traditions which have dictated the wearing of leopard skins by drummers since the days when the drummers were Negro slaves from the jungle. "Peter" has an older sister, "Susie", who was presented to the Corps Pipe Band by the citizens of Leithridge, Alta., last summer.

### RATIOS HAS CHANGED

Approximately one-half of the men who served in the Canadian forces in World War I were British born. In the present war, nearly 80 per cent. are Canadian born and bred.

**ITCH CHECKED**

—and a recovery, improved housing and welfare conditions, equal pay for equal work, higher standards for the national welfare program. The former service men in new industries, and old-age pensions at 60 years.

## Chosen by thousands OF BUSY CANADIAN HOUSEWIVES

Kellogg's cereals have an important place in Canada's kitchens—now, more than ever. Appealing anytime—for breakfast, lunch, between meal snacks. Add flavour to 'lofter' dishes, too!

**Kellogg's ALL HEAT**

**Save Time...Save Work...Save Fuel!**

**Here a CWAC There a CWAC**

**THE PURIST**

The West still has a reputation for being wild and woolly, but Cpl. Bell, Trail, B.C., presently working in an Orderly Room at Currie Barracks in Calgary, is doing her best to civilize the trail. Cpl. Bell's chief weapon is a tin tobacco can noticeably labelled "Sweet Box"—donations gratefully received. It costs money to eat for Cpl. Bell. Trail is around because each time the bears of the country she marches over the culprit, shakes the box under his nose and collects five cents. Just what constitutes a swear word is a matter of much argument. "Hell," insists the Sergeant-Major, "an swear word, it's a town in Norway."

### ITALY—

The eighteen C.W.A.C. girls who recently landed in Italy for operational duty did not waste time on the transport, which carried them from the United Kingdom. Under the tutelage of their Commanding Officer, Capt. Cynthia. O'Brien, of Toronto, who before the war studied Italian in Florence, the girls picked up a good working knowledge of the language of the country which they were destined. According to word received from Italy, the pupils who made the best headway with the lingua was Cpl. Betty Cosmar of Winnipeg, who in a dead heat for top honors were two St. John's, N.B., lassies, Sgt. Jean Campbell and Pte. Margaret Keefe.

### Victoria Hospital

In Toronto was notified recently that "Pte. H. B. Banting, medical student," would be in the next few days for training as an intern. Pte. Banting is Lady Banting, widow of Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes, who was killed in a plane crash early in the war, while making his flight to England in a biplane with research work for the R.A.F. He enrolled as a medical student at the University of Toronto when Sir Frederick's death and is now in his final year in medicine.

### RECRUIT—

From the jungles of the African Congo, a new recruit has come to join the ranks of Canada's Women's Army Corps. He is "Peter", a leopard whose skin is now touring the Dominion with the C.W.A.C. Military Band. Donated by the citizens of Peterborough, Ont., "Peter" lives up to the best military traditions which have dictated the wearing of leopard skins by drummers since the days when the drummers were Negro slaves from the jungle. "Peter" has an older sister, "Susie", who was presented to the Corps Pipe Band by the citizens of Leithridge, Alta., last summer.

**LARGE GROUND FORCE**

To put 1,000 four-engine bombers over Berlin from British bases requires 50,000 men and women on the ground to keep the 7,000 to 12,000 crewmen in the air.

### SMILE AWHILE

"Mary," said a lady to her maid, "I don't like the looks of that man who called to see you last night."

"Well, well," said Mary, "ain't it funny, ma'am? He said the name about you!"

Danned: "You're a sailor. Have you ever been bedded by pirates?"

Naval Officer: "I spent last leave at a seaside hotel."

A woman motorist was driving along a country road when she saw a couple of repair men climbing telephone poles.

"Idiot!" she said to her companion. "Do they think I never drove a car before?"

"Why do these lightning regulations worry you so much?"

"Formerly I could not find the keyhole. Now I can't find the house."

A swanky chap applied at a recruiting office:

Officer: "I suppose you'd like a commission."

Applicant: "No thanks. I'm such a poor sort I'd rather work on a night salary."

In answer to a German's "Hell, Hitler!" a Dutchman replied, "Hell Rembrandt! Hell, Rembrandt!"

"What do you mean?" asked the German.

"Well," said the Dutchman, "he's our best painter."

Old Gent: "What are you crying for, my little man?"

Wulie: "My big b-brother d-dropped a big b-bomb on his toe."

Old Gent: "That is surely nothing to cry about. I should have thought that you would have laughed."

Wulie: "I did!"

Everybody in the club was agreed on one subject—the heart-hardness of Mrs. Stoneleigh, the local square's lady.

"Ay," said one, "it was a sorry day for many when she was born."

"Born?" snorted another. "You mean quarried?"

The bandmaster approached by one of his company when the country tour started. "Shall we be having any week-end performances?"

"Oh, yes, a number."

"I'm glad of that. I never know when to do my week-end."

"Oh, why not keep your hat on it?"

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly

**The best Protection a lunch ever had!**

**APPLEFORD**

**WAXED PAPER**

**NEXT TO FOOD—IT'S BEST!**

APPLEFORD FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

## "YOUR BREAD IS TOPS!"



**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**

MADE IN CANADA

**ENSURES EASY BAKING—MAKES LUSCIOUS, SWEET-TASTING, EVEN, TEXTURED LOAVES**

**WRAPPED AIRTIGHT TO PROTECT POTENCY—ALWAYS DEPENDABLE!**

**OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY**

## The Green Bottle

— By —  
FRANK H. BENNETT

McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Pat Martin was supposed to be steering the boat, but his eyes were fixed on the girl he loved. Why, he wondered, must he be like a tongue-tied, bashful kid when he was with her? Why couldn't he take those soft slender fingers in his and tell her that her hair was like honey, that her eyes carried the haunting mystery of a starlit night, that she was lovely and sweet, and that he loved her?

The light evening breeze caught at the sail and slid the boat through the water. In the distance the gray haze of the Florida coast lay like a cloud.

Ralph Thomas, sunlight full on his tanned face, his long legs stretched out before him, lay lazily back against the cushions in the bow. He was a good looking fellow with straight black hair and flashing dark eyes. And he was the kind who could tell Lou how beautiful she was, Pat knew.

Ralph dipped his hand into the water. "Just right for a swim."

"Keep your hands out of the water," Pat warned. "The place is swarming with barracuda. They move with the speed of lightning and their bite is like a buzz-saw."

Ralph shuddered. "I've heard of 'em," he said. "They're got to be six feet long and they're more vicious than sharks."

"Look," Lou said suddenly, "isn't that a bottle?"

"I believe it is," said Ralph. With a skillful twist of the rudder Pat turned the boat and Ralph scooped up the bottle. It was long and slender—muddy-green in color, & cork was tightly driven into the mouth.

Ralph held it up to the sun. Can't see through it," he chortled. "The bottle was empty."

Lou's dark eyes glowed. "It'll bet there's a message in it."

Ralph's eyes were on the girl's lovely face. "And his sweetheart is the most beautiful girl in the world," he said slowly, "with hair that

shines like polished ebony in the sun, and her eyes are dark and lovely, and her lips are like rose petals."

Lou flushed. "Very pretty, said," she laughed.

Ralph opened his penknife and began to pry at the cork.

"Let me be the first to open it," Lou begged.

"Yes, my lady," Ralph said.

He tossed the long green bottle toward her, but his aim was poor, and the bottle went high. Lou, jumping up to catch it, stumbled and toppled into the water. She went under, but was up in a flash, her eyes seeking the boat.

Fear for her choked Pat. The great barracuda! The girl seemed to realize her danger. Her face was white against the deep blue of the water. She kept her head, and instead of striking out for the receding boat, moved only enough to keep her nose above water. Then before Pat could stop him, Ralph was out of his shoes and over the side of the boat, swimming with long splashing strokes toward the girl.

Pat, his heart paralyzed with terror, swung the boat toward them. It seemed hours before he reached them. He pulled Lou in first, then helped Ralph over the gunwale.

"'Lucky, both of you!" he panted. "You were drenched in the water."

"He found her jammed in it and that all noise," Lou said. "You know she can swim and that she was in no danger of drowning."

Ralph flushed angrily. "Do you think I would sit in the boat like a lump of lead while I come from where I don't see that way?"

Lou laughed a little nervously. "Really, Ralph, it wasn't at all necessary for you to come after me."

He found her hand and pressed it. "It seemed necessary to me," he said quickly.

Lou smiled up into his eyes, and Pat looked straight ahead toward the nearing shore. Why, he wondered, couldn't he say the right thing at the right time?

The next day Pat went down to the beach, gloomily thinking about Lou and the way she looked at Ralph. And then he spied the green bottle. It had forgotten about it when Lou had fallen into the water and now, here it was, washed ashore.

"It took him but a minute to retrieve the cork," just as he had predicted, it was empty. And then he saw Lou, a white dress whipping about her slender body, her ebony hair gleaming, coming along the beach. She stepped dighly. In a minute she would be alone with him. Why couldn't he tell her he loved her? But he couldn't—or could he?

Lou came up to him, smiling. "Hello, Pat!" She dropped down on the sand beside him; then quickly started to her feet. "Look!" she said. "There's a green bottle!"

She ran down to the water's edge and came back with the long slim bottle. "I forgot all about it," she said on excitedly. "Oh, Pat, what do you suppose is in it?"

He handed her his knife. "You can cut it open and find out."

The cork slipped out easily. Lou turned the bottle over, and a tightly rolled piece of paper fell into her lap. She smoothed it out and read the hurriedly scrawled lines. A sudden glow came into her dark eyes.

"There's a smile quivered on her lips. "Pat, you old fraud!" she said. "But the answer is yes."

He kissed her, and then they read the note together. It said, "Your eyes are like the star-fallen night, and you're lovely and sweet, and I love you. Lou, will you marry me?"

Pat.

## Defies The Sea

Engineers Used Peculiar Method When Building Breakwater

At Berbourg

Chebourg's breakwater, last sight of which I had from the now lamented Empress of Britain before she died, owed much of its strength to a peculiar natural factor.

The French, ever resourceful, harnessed the mussel to help in the construction. Mussels about the size of a New York cent, and as big as a pea, are known as byssus, or a fine silk-like strand formed by the mussel into a kind of string.

The strings of all the mussels join up into a rope and form a mussel-net, which is so strong that even the strongest sea can shift it.

When the breakwater was being built, the ingenious French engineers used the mussels on loosely piled stones, knowing that the byssus would bind them together more firmly than any cement.

This method certainly helped to make the breakwater a worthy challenger to the sea's most violent mood.

—London Daily Sketch.

It takes a pound of fat to make half a pound of dynamite.

## Back In Canada

Sgt. R. D. "Muscles" Hawdyn, Lindsay, Ont., enlisted in the R.C.A.F. when he was just 15 years old. That was two years ago. Today he is back in Canada, a fuzzy-cheeked veteran with one Messerschmitt confirmed and one P-51 Mustang probable to his credit.

Started R.C.A.F. officials caught up with him just after D-Day and hustled him back to Canada, where he must remain until he reaches 18 years of age.

With 18 operational trips against German targets and others in occupied Europe as a blacking of experience, Sgt. Hawdyn will serve as a gunnery instructor. He said he was given the nickname "Muscles" for a reason that his big men are called "Tiny" he hasn't got any.

Sgt. Hawdyn doesn't feel very happy about having to wait six months before he can go back to operation, but is determined to work hard so that there won't be any delay when he is once more eligible for aircrew duties.

R.C.A.F. Photo.

Thrill For Pupils

Princess Margaret Rose Visits School That Bears Her Name

Princess Margaret, who will be 14 in August, made her first public appearance on her own when she visited the Princess Margaret Rose school at Windsor, England.

The price of the school was paid with white sleeves and a wide-brimmed hat of natural straw, she received purses from 25 girls and the girls of the school in aid of the rebuilding fund.

The Queen watched her daughter receive each purse with a smile and a "thank you," and heard her announce that the equivalent to \$1,000 had been collected.

The price of the school in a firm voice that she was very glad to be able to make her first visit to the school which bears her name. "I was the school and each pupil every possible success."

SELECTED RECIPES

PLUM AND APPLE BUTTER

2 pounds tart apples (9 cups cut in pieces and leave skins on. Cut plums measure. Place all in kettle, add 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup lemon juice and coarsely grated rind of 1 lemon.

Wash fruit. Remove stems and blossom ends from apples; cut in pieces and leave skins on. Cut plums measure. Place all in kettle, add 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup lemon juice and coarsely grated rind of 1 lemon.

2 pounds ground plums (2 cups cut, well-packed)

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Juice and coarsely grated rind of 1 lemon.

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## Post-War And The Farmer

SAVING AND PLANNING BIG NEED NOW

By G. H. Martinson

(Note: This is the first of a series of comments by well known Prairie authors, who are trying to figure out whether their voluntary and involuntary savings in war years will serve them adequately through the period of uncertainty in the initial post-war years.)

A summary of the views of a fair sample of prairie farmers, given necessary protection, believe this to be the case. They cite the retention price ceilings on consumer goods and a cash-on, or cash-shelter, through the maintenance of adequate floor prices as necessary protection to enable them to secure a fair share of the national income.

Farm income is at a higher level than ever before. This is confirmed by several facts. A very large number of farmers are now able to pay income tax; farm mortgage indebtedness is being paid; and the rate of inflation has been bridged to a far greater degree than even the most optimistic ever anticipated.

Admittedly farmers' incomes are largely due to the inability to obtain normal replacements, repairs, etc. No one can suppose that the money held by farmers today is profit. A good share must be classed as replacement and depreciation reserves. Many of the farmers' requirements will be urgent necessities as soon as the war ends and supplies are available.

It is not to be expected that this should not suggest a rush to purchase on an unprecedented scale. Those who plan to cover their replacements and other needs over a period of three to five years after the war end, will undoubtedly be more profitably invested in the war through the increased production of the things they must buy.

Planned and systematic buying over a period of years after the war end will alleviate any unexpected inconveniences and depression periods that may occur.

The producer who needs over a period of three to five years after the war end, will undoubtedly be more profitably invested in the war through the increased production of the things they must buy.

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## Quality You'll Enjoy



## The Grave Digger

The Man Responsible For The Reich Is

The final assault on the Ucker is on and the last attack to bring Hitler's edifice to the ground has begun. The man responsible for the defeat of Germany is Adolf Hitler. He has the unique distinction of having brought a once prosperous country to black ruin, a ruin so complete as to include every man, woman and child from the Baltic to the Italian frontier, and from the Belgian frontier to the Polish border.

After the Kaiser had lost the war of 1918 Germany was defeated but the interior of the Reich still stood. Homes were intact, communications were unharmed, factories were undestroyed and people were living where they always had lived.

Today millions of Germans are working in parts of the country unknown to them, families are separated, bomb-bombed from Cologne are in East Prussia, those from Hamburg in Bavaria. Whole towns and in ruins, complete factories have disappeared, private businesses have failed. Many of the things of shops, publishers, theatres, hotels, small factories, have been closed down. Total war has led to total devastation.

The leading Swiss newspaper, the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, printed on May 23 a sober, balanced account of conditions "behind the enemy line" by a Swiss just returned from Germany. The details add up to an impressive picture of decline.

"Books, furniture, and luxury goods are practically unobtainable. Even brushes, gloves, soap, crockery, knives, forks, and dishcloths are scarce. Any repairs which the householder cannot undertake himself no matter how small, become lengthy affairs of state; it often takes weeks of demarches to get the services of a mason or a carpenter. Even towns spared by the air war begin to look run down."

A whole book could be written about the bombed cities, according to this Swiss reporter, who has visited a great many in western and central Germany.

"The once busy streets are deserted. The traffic that formerly pulled through is reduced to a mere trickle. There is hardly any life left in the ruins and one doubts whether it will ever return as before."

"The state takes care of the people that have been bombed out and of the evacuees as well as it can, but its facilities are of course limited. Since complete compensation within a reasonable time is impossible, those who have lost their homes are 'declassified' in the true sense of the word. The authorities issue purchase vouchers for clothes and household articles, but the time is long past when people could be sure of obtaining something with them. The destruction of material goods has become so great that German industry, already overstrained, cannot possibly satisfy the demand. The glass industry is unable to replace broken windows; hence hundreds of thousands have to live and work in cold rooms. Transportation in the bombed cities is difficult and very slow."

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## Idea Is Sensible

Suspending Business For A Summer

Holiday Has Its Advantages

Canadian Press dispatch from Toronto tells of a new trend in business, trade and industry affecting summer holidays. The time-honored maxim of business as usual, which followed that of the theatre that the play must go on, is being modified owing to wartime difficulties and short staffs. Rotation of holidays for employees is proving too much to arrange satisfactorily, and many stores and restaurants are closing altogether for a week or two instead.



## THE OTTAWA LETTER

BY JIM GREENBLAT

People often write to National Defence headquarters at Ottawa asking "the present location of Thomas Smith who is in the Canadian army." Well, there are 124 Thomas Smiths in the army, 14 of them from Toronto, for instance. Hence the necessity of supplying full Christian names, rank numbers, and properly spelling the surname. Here's why. There are 5,118 Smiths in the Canadian army; 504 of them having the Christian name of William. There are Allan 221; Johnson 1,807; Johnston 1,144; Johnstone 234; The McDonalds in various ways of spelling total 3,749; Arsenault 551; Arsenault 184. So

just picture the task of clerks at N.D.H.Q. when enquiries come in. They would appreciate your co-operating with adequate detail.

The response of the farmers of Canada to the appeal of the government to raise more sugar beets to ease the sugar situation is indicated in cold figures. The Dominion-Provincial agricultural conference in December last year set an objective for 1944 of 63,400 acres, but the latest reports is that the actual acreage contracted for between the companies and growers this year totalled 71,438 acres. At the middle of June Ontario reported plantings of 10,000 acres; Alberta 30,000; Manitoba 14,000 and Quebec 9,000. Prospects at present are good for the crop, with

help supplied by Japanese and German prisoners of war, conscientious objectors, Canadian soldiers and civilians.

Consumer branch tip to women to make shoes last longer and wear better. Women buying shoes for their children are urged to see they are the right size and fit. When the children come in with wet shoes, do not place them over direct heat to dry—such procedure bakes the soles, weakens leather fibres and causes them to break down. Rather, wet shoes should be filled with newspapers and allowed to dry in normal temperatures. And polish them.

Greater than any corresponding period in history of Canadian commerce was the value of our exports during the first six months of 1944, a total of \$1,746 million, an increase of \$468 millions over the same period last year. Canada's contribution to the fighting strength of the Allies is something we can point to with pride. Just a few items for comparison with the last six months period. We sent motor vehicles, such as tanks and trucks to the value of \$234,000,000, nearly \$30,000,000 more than a year ago. Wheat export at \$195 million was a great advance over the \$90,000,000 in the period a year ago. Meats were almost doubled as was flour, fish and eggs. It is notable that wool exports advanced from \$1,400,000 to \$10,700,000.

Everything humanely possible is done to save lives of our men overseas as witnesses the shipment of 7,000 pounds of penicillin which reached Montreal one day recently, and was immediately loaded on R.C.F. transport command planes setting out for the Middle East, India and Britain.

## Town &amp; District

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Riddell have received word that their son P. L. Robert Riddell is seriously ill with typhus fever in India.

Mrs. Fred Jones of Calgary has been in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Deshayes.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brown of Calgary spent the weekend in town visiting relatives. They returned to Calgary Monday.

Mrs. J. P. Evans of Calgary spent the past week in town holidaying with relatives.

After an absence of some months in the United States visiting relatives and friends Mrs. McMillan returned to Gleichen to visit her daughter Mrs. G. H. Pauglerston.

Good progress has been made in laying the cement for the floor of the new swimming pool. A little more than a third of the floor being put down last week. Monday evening several loads of gravel were hauled from the river and it looks now as if there is enough gravel on hand to complete the cement work which started again Tuesday morning. Monday the municipal excavator was back on the job and distributed the mountain of earth from the pit around the cement walls and generally leveled out the great piles of sand and rubbish that had accumulated over the years in the lanes and vacant lots nearby.

"Frenchy" Desjardins spent the week end in town visiting relatives and friends. He lives in the capital city now and is on the staff of the Art Oil Co.



DR. R. W. HEATY, Director, The Gleichen Farm Service.

Just over a year ago, we drew the attention of our readers to the agricultural courses offered to farm boys and young men in the three Prairie Provinces. We emphasized the wide variety of skills that are essential to successful farming, and pointed out that while many of these can be acquired on the farm, many others are developed much better and more quickly through special training at agricultural colleges and schools. If any reader doubts this statement, let him consult a graduate of the School of Agriculture, Olds, Alberta, or one of the farm schools connected with the Universities of Saskatchewan or Manitoba. It is significant that discussions of post-war agriculture, by government bodies, almost without exception, emphasize the necessity of increasing the facilities for training prospective farmers. Many farm organizations have expressed similar views.

The young man who decides to devote his life to scientific research or teaching or extension must take a university degree. This usually involves Grade XI or Grade XII entrance requirement and four university terms extending from the end of September to the latter part of April. For various reasons, many farm boys will never consider enrolling in the degree course and, consequently, shorter, more practical courses are open to any farm boy 16 years or over in each of the Prairie Provinces. These courses are carried over two terms of about six months each.

Students should be directed as follows:

Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
Dean of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.  
Dean of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.  
Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds, Alberta.

(Continued from page one)

## WITH THE WEEKLY

glusion of the war, Germany must be occupied. They do not believe that a convention need necessarily be a lengthy one. That is a lengthy one by armies. They point out that with a powerful air force it would be

## ATTENTION LADIES

PERMANENT WAVES COLI WAVE MACHINE WAVES AND FINGER WAVING AUGUST 11 and 12 at MENARD'S BARBER SHOP

Make appointments now with Anne Sheret at Gleichen Cafe.

possible to cope with any situation which might arise in Germany within a very few hours. Even through the air force war stationed in Russia or Britain. Control today does not necessarily mean arm of occupation, thanks to air power.

But they do think that Germany must be occupied, if for no other reason than to show the Germans that they have lost the war. One of the tragedies of the last war was that Germany throughout remained unscathed. That is not true today, however, because the German people know full well that they are right in the front line. They have to look at the devastation of Berlin or a score of other cities, the blighting of Hamburg, to realize it.

The British people hope that out of her present plight a strong France will arise: a France capable of taking her rightful place in the councils of the world. A strong France is desirable from the British point of view as it is always well to have a strong friendly teammate to offset the weight of the opposing team.

But France, the British people feel is fastening a long, hard, bitter and bloody road. A bloodbath of considerable proportions is thought to be the fate the people of France before they eventually decide their future form of government, and its composition.

There are many factions in France and feeling is so high that it is difficult to see just how peace and harmony can be achieved between the French and the English Channel without a protracted period of almost civil war.

The problem who shall govern France and what form of government shall be adopted is a problem for the French alone and the British viewpoint is that they must be permitted to work out their solution without interference from outside.

One the French people arrive at that decision, it will mean a long patient period of concavence with the assistance of Britain.

## NEXT WINTER'S FUEL—

There may be a shortage at the time you usually order your coal. You are urged to obtain your supply now.



The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (1943) Ltd.

**PARRISH & HEIMBECKER LTD.**  
Grain Receivers, Shippers and Exporters  
An old established firm with a reputation for doing business right.  
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**CANADA'S**  
*Badge of Honour*

*Wear it on YOUR arm!*

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